

to a striking variety of our *Chrysozonum*, which grows apparently intermixed with the ordinary form. The low and subcaulescent forms of the two appear to be nearly alike. But in the well developed and taller forms, rising to a foot in height, the difference is that this var. *dentatum* has the leaves strongly serrate (instead of crenate), all the upper ovate and acute, the base not cordate, the teeth callous-mucronate, and a very pronounced callous mucro makes a conspicuous point to the involueral bracts. It is found on High Island in the Potomac, Maryland, and was first received from Mr. J. Donnell Smith, who collected it in June, 1881. Specimens from the same locality collected in May and June, 1879 and 1880, by Mr. L. F. Ward and Dr. Vasey, communicated by them, exhibit these characteristics in a less degree, and show that we have to do with only a marked variety.—A. GRAY.

Some New Grasses.—*POA PULCHELLA*.—Culms cespitose, decumbent at the base, from a much branched rhizome, the base crowded with the short almost filiform leaves which are seldom more than 1 inch long, with somewhat broadened and thickened bases; culms slender, smooth, erect, 4 to 6 inches high, with 1 to 2 short leaves, the blade $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long or less, ligule 1 line long, membranaceous, obtuse; panicle 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide, erect, the lower branches in pairs, spreading, smooth, capillary, each with a single spikelet; spikelets purplish, 3 to 4 lines long, large for the size of the plant, 3 to 5 flowered; lower glumes about 1 line long, 3 nerved, smooth, mostly obtuse or somewhat erosely dentate, broadly scarious margined; flowering glumes about 2 lines long, 3 nerved, lanceolate, the upper ones a little acutish, the lower obtuse with scarious apex, finely scarious on the keel and nerves, but not pubescent nor webbed at the base; lower palea about equaling the fl. glume strongly bidentate, and scarious on the conspicuous nerves.

A handsome dwarf *Poa*, related to *P. lara* but distinct, found by Mr. W. N. Saksdorf, on the Columbia river, from near the river bank to the summit of the hills (2,000 ft.).

POA BOLANDERI.—Culms 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, erect or somewhat geniculate below, with 3-4 conspicuous rather short and broad leaves (2 to 3 inches by 2 lines); sheaths striate, smooth, loose, ligule membranaceous, obtuse; panicle 4 to 6 inches long, the rays $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in., distant, mostly in pairs, frequently with 2 to 3 additional short ones, at first erect and appressed, becoming horizontal or reflexed, the longer ones 2-3 inches long, slender, mostly flowering near the extremities, the branchlets appressed and short pedicelled; rachis and rays smooth, spikelets 1 to 3 flowered, often only 1 flowered; outer glumes thin, green, scarious margined, the upper about 1 line long, lance-oblong, 3 nerved, frequently lacerate at the apex, the lower about one-third shorter and acuter; flowering glumes $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, rather faintly 5 nerved, lanceolate, acute

(sometimes strongly so), smooth or minutely scabrous with a thin webby tuft at the base; palea $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than its glume, narrow, smooth.

This is No. 6115 of Bolander's distribution, and recently collected by Prof. M. E. Jones, at Soda Springs, Cal. It is closely related to *Poa arctica*, which was also collected at the same place by Mr. Jones.

STIPA PARISHII.—Culms 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, leafy especially below; leaves conduplicate or involute, smooth, rigid and divergent, lower ones 6 inches, upper ones about 3 inches long, throat of sheath fringed with a few soft white hairs, ligule very short, upper sheath long, somewhat inflated and enclosing the base of the panicle; panicle about 6 inches long, open and somewhat spreading except at the included base, lower branches in threes, upper in pairs or single, rather few flowered at the ends of the branches and branchlets, longest rays about 2 inches; outer glumes linear-lanceolate, acute, 3 nerved, smooth, the lower one 6 to 7 lines long, the upper 5 to 6 lines, nearly twice as long as the flowering glume, which with the short stipe is 3 to 4 lines long, densely clothed with silky hairs which are longer toward the apex, bidentate, the teeth less than a line long; awn 9 lines long, smooth below, scabrous above.

Collected in the San Bernardino Mts., by Mr. S. B. Parish, for whom it is named.—G. VASEY.

Notes on California Plants.—*Balsamorhiza sagittata*, Nutt. grows on the west side of the Sierras at Summit, along with *Wyethia mollis*.

Dr. Gray did well to take it for granted (without proof) that *Collomia tinctoria*, Kellogg, was a var. of *C. linearis*. I have a form intermediate between the two, showing that they are not distinct as suggested in the Flora of California.

The flowers of *Eriogonum Lobbii* are sometimes ochroleucous, as well as white.

Polygonum Muhlenbergii grows at Santa Cruz.

The leaves of *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* are net-veined.

Allium platycaule has linear-oblong reticulations. They are not absent.

The heads of *Hieracium albiflorum* are often slightly glandular in my Santa Cruz specimens, and in my Soda Springs specimens they are quite glandular even to the peduncles. The pubescence of the heads, in at least some species of *Hieracium* and *Crepis*, is a very shaky character.

It is a mistake to say that the leaves of the *Eucalyptus* of California "turn edgewise to the sun" and so give little shade. The young leaves are *pendent* and so vertical of course, but they do not show a sensitiveness by which the petiole is twisted to keep them